

[Report 1939] / Medical Officer of Health, Towyn / Tywyn U.D.C.

Contributors

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TOWYN URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

R E P O R T

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the Year 1939.



Gentlemen,

I am submitting for your consideration my Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary conditions of the Towyn Urban Area for the year ended 31st December, 1939. It is an Ordinary Report based on the Circular 1961 (Wales) received from the Ministry of Health.

SECTION A. Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area.

Area (in acres).....	22,959.
Population (1931 Census).....	3,802.
Registrar-General's estimate of resident population:-	(a)..... 3,295. (b)..... 3,572.
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1939), according to Rate Books.....	1,138.
Rateable Value.....	£17,490.
Sum represented by a 1d. Rate.....	£ 68.

The area is chiefly agricultural, and there is no industry liable to affect the public health. There are slate quarries outside the Urban area affording employment to workmen from this area. The unemployed workmen were fully occupied during the year at an anti-aircraft camp situated two miles to the North of Towyn.

The Urban Area includes Towyn, Aberdovey and the villages of Bryn-crug, Rhydyronen and Cwrt, near Pennal.

There was a large influx of visitors during the year to this area, chiefly women and children from evacuated areas of Liverpool, London and Birmingham. Hotels, boarding houses and farms provide accommodation. Several houses have been taken over by the military authorities.

30013



30013

Extracts from Vital Statistics for the Year 1939.Live Births.

Legitimate : Males - 13; Females - 16; Total - 29.
 Illegitimate : Male - 1; Female - 0; Total - 1.

Total - 30.

still Births.

Legitimate : Male - 1. Total - 1.

Birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated population... 9.10

still Birth rate per 1,000 - ditto - ... 0.30

Death rate per 1,000 of the estimated population...14.56

Deaths.

Males - 31; Females - 26. Total - 57.

Maternal deaths from puerperal causes (No. 30)..... 1.

Maternal mortality per 1,000 (Live and still births)3226

Deaths of infants under One Year of age: Legitimate. 3.

Infantile mortality per 1,000 live births..... 100.00

Deaths from Cancer: Males - 3; Females 7. Total - 10.

Cancer Death rate per 1,000 of the population..... 3.64.

Deaths from Measles..... Nil.

Deaths from Whooping Cough..... Nil.

Deaths from Diarrhoea..... Nil.

Deaths from Nephritis..... 3.

Deaths from Cerebral Haemorrhage and Thrombosis... 12.

Deaths from Influenza..... Nil.

Comparison of Vital Statistics for Four Years.

	<u>1936.</u>	<u>1937.</u>	<u>1938.</u>	<u>1939.</u>
<u>Birth Rate..</u>	8.85	11.92	9.69	9.10
<u>Death Rate..</u>	18.28	16.70	17.56	14.56

Ages: Persons between 65 and 70 years.. 5 deaths.

Persons between 70 and 80 years.. 23 deaths.

Persons between 80 and 90 years.. 12 deaths.

Total - 40. out of 57. (70%)

Estimated Live Birth Statistics for the Year 1918

Legitimate - 1,100
 Illegitimate - 1,000
 Total - 2,100

Still Births

Legitimate - 1,000
 Illegitimate - 1,000
 Total - 2,000

Deaths

Infant mortality per 1,000 live births... 11.25
 Death rate per 1,000 of the estimated population... 11.25
 Deaths from pneumonia... 11.1
 Deaths from influenza... 11.1
 Deaths from tuberculosis... 11.1
 Deaths from diphtheria... 11.1
 Deaths from scarlet fever... 11.1
 Deaths from measles... 11.1
 Deaths from whooping cough... 11.1
 Deaths from typhoid fever... 11.1
 Deaths from hepatitis... 11.1
 Deaths from gonorrhea, hemorrhage and thrombosis... 11.1
 Deaths from infarction... 11.1

Comparison of Vital Statistics for 1918

Year	1918	1917	1916
Birth rate	21.00	21.00	21.00
Death rate	11.25	11.25	11.25
Infant mortality per 1,000 live births	11.25	11.25	11.25
Deaths per 1,000 of the population	11.25	11.25	11.25
Deaths from pneumonia	11.1	11.1	11.1
Deaths from influenza	11.1	11.1	11.1
Deaths from tuberculosis	11.1	11.1	11.1
Deaths from diphtheria	11.1	11.1	11.1
Deaths from scarlet fever	11.1	11.1	11.1
Deaths from measles	11.1	11.1	11.1
Deaths from whooping cough	11.1	11.1	11.1
Deaths from typhoid fever	11.1	11.1	11.1
Deaths from hepatitis	11.1	11.1	11.1
Deaths from gonorrhea, hemorrhage and thrombosis	11.1	11.1	11.1
Deaths from infarction	11.1	11.1	11.1

SECTION B. General Provision of Health Services for the Area.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS: One Medical Officer (part-time); one Sanitary Inspector (part-time), who also acts as Surveyor to the Council.

NURSING: One District Nurse at Towyn and one at Aberdovey. They attend maternity, surgical and medical cases. They also act as Health Visitors under the supervision of the County Medical Officer of Health.

LABORATORY FACILITIES: Pathological specimens were sent to the Clinical Research Laboratory, London, and also throat swabs. Diphtheria Antitoxin is kept in stock and supplied to the local practitioners when required.

HOSPITALS:

Isolation Hospital . . .	Nil.
Small Pox Hospital . . .	Nil.
County Isolation Hospital...	Nil.

MATERNITY SERVICES: Maternity Wing of the Towyn & District Cottage Hospital, opened in 1933, consisting of 5 maternity beds, delivery ward with modern equipment, is of inestimable value to the district. Average number of cases admitted during the year - 52.

Hospitals for children and orthopaedics - Nil.
Orthopaedic Clinics are held periodically in the County, and suitable cases can be admitted to Gobowen, Oswestry, through the County Orthopaedic Committee.

A war Memorial Cottage Hospital at Towyn supplies the needs of the area, consisting of 18 beds and 2 children's cots for surgical, medical and maternity cases. Fully trained staff and a portable X-Ray equipment.

AMBULANCE: A motor ambulance, maintained and provided by the Towyn Hospital Committee, is available for conveying non-infectious cases to and from the hospital. It is also available to the public during emergencies.

CLINICS: A Maternity and Child Welfare Centre is maintained by a grant from the Merioneth County Council. This Centre is supervised by the local practitioners in rotation. The attendance of infants is good. The Clinic is held fortnightly. The District Nurses attend, and voluntary helpers provide tea, etc. A limited amount of Virol and Milk is available for backward infants.

SCHOOL CLINICS: For treatment of eyes, tonsils and adenoids; held periodically at the local Hospital; provided by the County Council.

MIDWIVES: Nil. Mifwifery is undertaken by the two District Nurses who are qualified for this work.

SECTION C. Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

Water Supply.

Towyn: The Towyn Water supply was analysed twice during the year, and was found satisfactory. There was no shortage during the year.

Aberdovey: The Aberdovey Water supply was analysed during the year, and was found satisfactory. There was no shortage during the year.

Bryncrug Village: Supplied from the Towyn mains. There are a few farms and houses in the vicinity of Bryncrug without an adequate water supply. The occupiers have to draw water from the adjoining brook which is contaminated by sewage from several farms. I have repeatedly urged the Council to remedy this defect and to connect them to the Towyn mains which are within easy reach. This is very urgent.

Cwrt Village, near Pennal: Public water supply is good.

Drainage and Sewerage.

Towyn: Water carriage to the sea. A few houses are still unconnected with the main sewer.

Aberdovey: Water carriage to the Dovey Estuary. Most houses are connected with the main sewer. The sewer outlet is now working satisfactorily.

Bryncrug Village: Refuse and closet pails are conveyed to a field adjoining the village.

Cwrt Village, near Pennal: Refuse and closet pails are collected once a week, and deposited on land at a suitable distance from the village.

Rivers and Streams.

Bryncrug brook is contaminated by sewage from several farms, which is unavoidable. Owing to this danger, the adjacent farms should be connected with the Towyn main supply.

Closet Accommodation.

In Towyn and Aberdovey the water closets have no adequate flushing tanks, and repairs are necessary.

Bryncrug and Cwrt Villages: Pail closets.

Number of Water Closets in the Area.... 976.

Number of Pail Closets..... 220.

New Water Closets..... 4.

Shops.

No action was taken during the year under the provisions of the Shops Act, 1934.

Water Supply

Supply: The town water supply was analyzed twice during the year, and was found satisfactory. There was no shortage during the year.

Abundance: The abundance of water supply was analyzed during the year, and was found satisfactory. There was no shortage during the year.

Water Quality: Samples taken from the town water supply and a few farms and houses in the vicinity were analyzed for bacteriological quality. The results have no more than the standard which is considered by the health department. There was no shortage of water supply during the year.

Sanitary Conditions: Public water supply is good.

Sanitary Conditions

Supply: Water supply to the town. A few houses are still unconnected with the main sewer.

Abundance: Water supply to the town. Most of the houses are connected with the main sewer. The sewer system is now working satisfactorily.

Water Quality: Public and private wells are connected to a main extending the village.

Water Quality: Public and private wells are connected to a main, and detailed on page 10 of this report.

Stairs and Rooms

Stairs: Stairs are constructed by concrete from several feet above the ground. They are to the street, and are connected with the main sewer.

Class Rooms

Class Rooms: The water closets have no separate flushing pipes, but require the necessary.

Water Closets: All closets

Water Closets: In the area...

Water Closets: Number of toilet closets...

Water Closets: The water closets...

Notes

No action was taken during the year under the provisions of the Sanitary Act, 1914.

Swimming Baths and Pools.

There are none in the area.

Eradication of Bed Bugs.

- (1) No houses found to be infested.
- (2) Method usually employed - Pormalin.
- (3) Belongings of tenants are treated in a Sacks Disinfector.
- (4) Carried out by the Local Authority.
- (5) Supervision by Sanitary Inspector.

Special Classes of Premises.

There are no common lodging houses for casuals in the Area; no permanent tents or vans and underground sleeping rooms.

Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1920.

There are no premises in the area.

Schools.

Sanitation is good.

Towyn and Aberdovey Schools are supplied with good water from the respective mains.

Pennal School: Supplied with good water by the Pennal Parish Council.

Bryncrug School: New and modern buildings. Water is supplied from the Towyn mains.

There was no closure of schools during the year.

The area was fairly free from epidemics. A few cases of Scarlet Fever and Pneumonia were reported.

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SECTION D. Housing.

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year:-
 - (i)(A) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)..... 60.
 - (B) Number of inspections made for the purpose..... 120.
 - (ii)(A) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (i) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925..... 12.
 - (B) Number of inspections made for the purpose..... 24.
 - (iii) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation..... 30.
 - (iv) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation..... 15.
2. Remedy of Defects during the year without service of Formal Notices:-

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers.. 0.
3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year:-
 - (A) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:
 - (i) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs..... 0.
 - (ii) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:-
 - (a) By owners..... 0.
 - (b) By Local Authority in default of owners. 0.
 - (B) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:-
 - (i) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied..... 0.
 - (ii) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:-
 - (a) By owners..... 0.
 - (b) By Local Authority in default of owners. 0.

ARTICLE 5

1. Number of Health Officers in the State

- (1) The number of health officers in the state shall be determined by the Legislature in each session of the Legislature, and shall be based on the following criteria:
 - (a) The number of health officers in the state shall be based on the population of the state, and shall be at least one for every 100,000 persons.
 - (b) The number of health officers in the state shall be based on the number of health care facilities in the state, and shall be at least one for every 100 health care facilities.
 - (c) The number of health officers in the state shall be based on the number of health care workers in the state, and shall be at least one for every 100 health care workers.

2. Qualifications of Health Officers

- (1) A health officer shall be a person who is a graduate of a college or university in the state and who has completed a course of instruction in public health or a related field, and who has been appointed by the local authority of their county.

3. Appointment and Removal of Health Officers

- (1) The appointment and removal of health officers shall be governed by the following provisions:
 - (a) The local authority of each county shall have the power to appoint and remove health officers.
 - (b) The local authority of each county shall have the power to determine the salary and benefits of health officers.
 - (c) The local authority of each county shall have the power to determine the term of office of health officers.
- (2) The local authority of each county shall have the power to determine the number of health officers to be appointed in each county, and shall have the power to determine the qualifications of health officers.
- (3) The local authority of each county shall have the power to determine the duties and responsibilities of health officers.
- (4) The local authority of each county shall have the power to determine the methods of recruitment and selection of health officers.
- (5) The local authority of each county shall have the power to determine the methods of evaluation and performance appraisal of health officers.
- (6) The local authority of each county shall have the power to determine the methods of discipline and removal of health officers.

(C) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:-	
(i) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made.....	0.
(ii) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders.....	0.
(D) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:-	
(i) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made.....	0.
(ii) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit.....	0.
4. <u>Housing Act, 1936, Part IV - Overcrowding:-</u>	
(A) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year.....	10.
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein.....	10.
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein.....	50.
(B) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year.....	0.
(C) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year.....	17.
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases.....	80.
(D) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding.	0.
(E) Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report.....	0.
Total number of formal notices issued.....	0.
Total number of informal notices issued.....	10.
Number complied with.....	10.
Total number of New Houses completed:-	
(a) By Local Sanitary Authority.....	0.
(b) By private enterprise.....	4.
Number of plans - new houses, buildings.....	4.

Visits to <u>Bakehouses</u>	6.
Number of Notices re Defects.....	0.
Visits to <u>Cowsheds</u>	9.
Number of Notices re Defects.....	9.
Visits to <u>Milk Shops</u>	4.
Number of Notices re Defects.....	0.
Visits to <u>Dairies</u>	9.
Number of Notices re Defects.....	0.
Visits to <u>Slaughter-houses</u>	6.
Number of Notices re Defects.....	0.
Notices re Removal of <u>Ashes</u>	0.
Notices re Removal of <u>Manure</u>	1.
Notices re <u>Defective Drains</u>	1.
Number of Visits in cases of <u>infectious disease</u>	12.
Number of <u>houses disinfected</u>	12.

SECTION E. Inspection and Supervision of Food.

MILK SUPPLY: I again repeat the importance that milk vendors should pay more attention to general cleanliness with regard to cowsheds and dairies. Several cowsheds in the area are not suitable and are overcrowded. The floors are not uniformly cemented for cleansing purposes. Ventilation and light are defective. Milking cows are not groomed, and the teats and udders are not cleansed. Cows are not examined for Tuberculosis - a very important factor if we are to prevent the infection of children with this disease. I emphasize the importance of milk vendors producing accredited milk. There are two vendors in the area supplying T.T. milk. No samples of milk have been sent for analysis by the Local Sanitary Authority. The County Council have undertaken this work for the Ministry of Health. Thirty samples were taken.

Certified milk is sold at Aberdovey which is produced from outside the area.

FOODS AND DRUGS ACT: The Chief Constable for the County undertakes this work.

ADULTERATION OF FOOD: No action taken by the Local Authority. Carcasses inspected and condemned - Nil.

NUTRITION: Children of school age and infants are in some instances below the standard weight, indicating that the best kind of food is not always available. Parents are often at fault in not encouraging more consumption of milk. Advice is given in this subject at the Child Welfare Clinics.



- 4. Visits to ...
- 5. Number of ...
- 6. Visits to ...
- 7. Number of ...
- 8. Visits to ...
- 9. Number of ...
- 10. Visits to ...
- 11. Number of ...
- 12. Visits to ...
- 13. Number of ...
- 14. Visits to ...
- 15. Number of ...
- 16. Visits to ...
- 17. Number of ...
- 18. Visits to ...
- 19. Number of ...
- 20. Visits to ...
- 21. Number of ...
- 22. Visits to ...
- 23. Number of ...
- 24. Visits to ...
- 25. Number of ...

SECTION II - ...

I am writing to you regarding the ...
 The ...
 I am writing to you regarding the ...
 The ...

...

...

...

...

BAKERIES: These are visited periodically. The premises are in some instances unsatisfactory as regards ventilation and cleanliness.

CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF FOOD: - Nil.

SHELL FISH: There are shell fish beds at Aberdovey.

During the year 250 cwts. were sent away for consumption. The layings are not liable to pollution. No action was taken under the Public Health (Shell Fish) Regulations, 1934, or the Public Health Act, 1932.

- (i) Shell fish taken from layings in the district are sent to Birmingham.
- (ii) The layings are situated in the Dovey Estuary, in the sand.

Shell fish are properly cleansed in suitable tanks.

SECTION F. Prevalence of and Control over Infectious and other Diseases.

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES: There was no epidemic during the year. There were five cases of Scarlet Fever. No action has been taken to provide artificial immunization. A few cases of Influenza occurred, and there were no deaths.

Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during the Year 1939.

Diseases.	Total cases notified.	Cases admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths.
Smallpox.....	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever.....	5	0	0
Diphtheria.....	1	0	0
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	0	0	0
Puerperal Fever.....	0	0	0
Puerperal Pyrexia..	0	0	0
Pneumonia.....	7	0	3
Other Diseases generally notifiable.	0	0	0
Other Diseases notifiable:-.....			
Erysipelas.....	2	0	0

Total Tuberculosis death rate..... 0.28

Total Phthisis death rate..... 0.28

Cancer death rate..... 3.64

These are listed in the following table. The figures are in thousands of dollars.

TABLE 1. - FEDERAL GOVERNMENT'S INVESTMENT IN RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT, 1954-1964

During the period 1954-1964, the Federal Government's investment in research and development increased from \$1,000 million to \$3,000 million. This increase was due to a number of factors, including the increased emphasis on space exploration, the development of nuclear energy, and the need for improved defense systems. The following table shows the Federal Government's investment in research and development in various fields during this period.

TABLE 2. - FEDERAL GOVERNMENT'S INVESTMENT IN RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT, BY FIELD, 1954-1964

The following table shows the Federal Government's investment in research and development in various fields during the period 1954-1964. The figures are in thousands of dollars.

TABLE 3. - FEDERAL GOVERNMENT'S INVESTMENT IN RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT, BY FIELD, 1954-1964

Field	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Space	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atomic Energy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Defense	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Total Federal Government's investment in research and development, 1954-1964: \$3,000 million.

DISINFECTIION: A Sack Disinfector is used for dealing with infected bedding, clothing, etc. Infected houses are treated with Formalin. Verminous clothing is also dealt with.

VACCINATION: Primary vaccinations performed during the year - 30; re-vaccinations - 5.
It is regretted that some parents refuse to have their children vaccinated.

PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS: There was no case of Ophthalmia Neonatorum notified during the year.

TUBERCULOSIS: All Tuberculosis cases were notified. These cases are notified by the General Practitioners in the area, some by the School Medical Officer, and others by the County Tuberculosis Officer. A record of these cases is kept by the District Medical Officer of Health, and a weekly statement is sent to the County Medical Officer. Doubtful or early cases are seen in consultation with the Tuberculosis Medical Officer. The homes of Tuberculosis patients are inspected and disinfected by the Local Sanitary Authority. Formalin is used.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Respiratory.		Non-respiratory.		Respiratory.		Non-respiratory.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1 to 5.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 to 10.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 to 15.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 to 20.	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
20 to 25.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 35.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 to 45.	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
45 to 55.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 to 65.	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
65 and upwards.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals.	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-

Council Offices,
TOWYN.
17th October, 1940.

(Signed) J. A. DAVIES,

Medical Officer of Health.

The Section of the Act referring to the sampling of foodstuffs for chemical analysis etc. is administered in the Borough partly by the Corporation and partly by the Denbighshire County Council. The proportion of samples per 1,000 of the population submitted for analysis by both Authorities during 1939 is 4.

A total of 32 formal samples of milk were submitted to the Public Analyst by the Corporation for chemical analysis. Of these samples, 31 were certified to be genuine and free from preservative, colouring matter and excessive amounts of extraneous dirt, and 1 sample was certified to contain 10% of added water. The average composition of the genuine milks submitted was 3.73% Fat, and 8.80% solids-not-Fat.

Legal Proceedings were instituted against a producer-retailer in respect of a sample of milk which contained 10% of added water. The Defendant was convicted and fined £2. 0. 0d. and £4. 19. 8d costs.

I am indebted to Mr. D. Wynne Griffith, Inspector of Weights and Measures for information of the operation of the Act by the County Council during 1939 which shows that a total of 82 samples of foods and drugs were procured for analysis.

FACTORIES, BAKEHOUSES AND WORKPLACES

Eighty-two inspections were made of factories and workplaces including bakehouses. Conditions were found to be satisfactory at most of these premises. No action was taken regarding Outworkers carrying on work in unwholesome premises.

INCREASE OF RENT AND MORTGAGE RESTRICTIONS ACTS.

No applications were received for Certificates under these Acts.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION ACT, 1919.

Nineteen notifications of Rat and Mice infestation were received during the year, and received the attention of this Department whose Officers made a total of 42 visits in addition to the work of the outdoor assistant. Sewers were baited with 2,100 barium carbonate and red squill paste baits of which it is estimated that 60% were taken. A number of infested premises were treated by "Horo" fumigation and on several occasions advice was given as to the most suitable poisons and methods to be used for destroying rats and mice. In no instance was it found necessary to serve notice under the Act.

The Department co-operated with the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries during National Rat Week, held on the 6th to 11th November, by means of newspaper publicity, the exhibiting of posters in the Town and the distribution of hand-bills. Also by the co-operation of 4 of the local cinemas who very kindly showed a set of 3 slides throughout the week free of charge.

WORK CARRIED OUT BY THE CORPORATION IN DEFAULT OF PROPERTY OWNERS

In no case was it necessary to execute work in default of Owners. Tenders were obtained to carry out such work in respect of 4 dwelling houses, but the work was ultimately executed by the Owner.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

The following legal proceedings were instituted during the

year:-

- (a) Housing Act, 1936, Section 155. Failure to vacate a dwelling house included in a Clearance Order. An Order was made by the Court for the possession of the premises within 28 days.
- (b) Proceeding for the contraventions of the Public Health Act, 1936, Section 236. Keeping unregistered premises as a Lodging House. Defendant was convicted and fined 10/-d and 10/-d costs.
- (c) Proceedings for the contravention of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Section 3. Milk adulterated with 10% of added water. Defendant was convicted and fined £2. 0. Od. and £4. 19. Od. costs.
- (d) Proceedings for the contravention of the Rag Flock Act, 1911, Section 1. Rag Flock not complying with the prescribed conditions of the Rag Flock Regulations, 1912. Defendant was convicted and fined £1. 0. Od. and £4. 5. 7d. costs.